

GEORGE SEIPP HOUSE

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INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

The George Seipp House
AND/OR COMMON**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

702 Baltimore Avenue, Towson, Maryland

CITY, TOWN

Towson

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☒ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Rev. Most (Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore) Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Towson County Courthouse

Liber #: 1710

Folio #: 285

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

BA-1378

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE <u>Spring, 1978</u>

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This late 19 century house is located on the north-west corner of Joppa Road and Baltimore Street and is similar to several other wooden-frame, cross gable houses in the area.

This two story building rests on a stone foundation in an L-shaped pattern.

The main body runs on a north-to-south axis with the smaller, western extension on the south side. The original structure has a gable-end roof with slate shingles and deep eaves. The two later additions have gently sloping, metal shed roofs. In 19 , the whole house, including additions, was covered with blue wooden shingles.

The main door is in the center of the three bay wide east facade. It enters into an enclosed sun porch which is one bay in depth. On either side of the door, there is a string of 4 one over one light windows. The cement brick foundation of the sun porch varies in size according to the slope of the hill. On the second floor, there are 6/6 sash windows in each of the three bays. In the cross gable, there is a round arch window (2/2 sash) and fish scale shingles. The interior chimney is just north of center. *included in 1948 Bunker Atrial*

The south facade has a two story, swell-front in the eastern bay. In each bay of the swelled front, there are 1/1 sash windows. Each window frame is trimmed with 3/4" rounded moulding. Compared to the uncoursed rubble of the main building, its foundation is of coursed field stone with evidence of cutting. The south facade of the 2 bay western extension has 6/6 sash windows in each bay on the second floor and only a 6 paned door in the outer bay on the first floor. The inner bay is the location of the cellar entrance, through a metal, low-lying door.

The western extension of the house has been widened by one bay due to a later addition in 19 . The west facade fenestration is highly irregular. On the first floor there is a small 4 paned casement window in the northern bay. On the second floor, there is a 6/6 sash window slightly north of center in the original structure. In each bay of its stone foundation, there is a small, single-paned window. The later addition has a cement block foundation.

The fenestration on the north facade of the extension is also irregular. On the first floor, there is a 6/6 sash window between a narrow 4/4 sash window of the outer bay and a door of the inner-most bay. The door has a tar shingle hood with tongue and groove brackets. On the second floor, there is a 6/6 sash window in the outer bay and over the door. The north side of the main house is one bay wide by one bay deep. In each bay there is a 6/6 sash window, except on the second floor of the north facade where there is a pair of 4/4 sash windows.

The interior of the house is basically laid out in a central hall, double parlor plan. This has been repeated in the front sun porch (composed of 2 side rooms adjoining a small central hallway) after its alteration from an open porch in 19 . The original front doorway has also been altered to include 15 lights in the door, textured glass in the side lights and rectangular transom, and a crystal knob with an art-deco handle. On the right side of the central hallway is a two-run, open well stairway with a walnut handrail and turned newel (as well as turned balusters). Underneath the first flight of stairs is a closet with a two panelled door and a small enclosure for a radiator covered by a registered pressed fiber board.

To the north of the hallway a four panelled door leads into a medium-sized room. Bookshelves have been built into its western wall and in the south-west corner there is a closet. The opening of a flute and chimney breast that would have been on the southern wall of the room has been removed.

On the other side of the hallway is a room of equal proportions except for the space created by a swelled front. The swelled front is decorated completely with tongue and

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

groove panelling and its windows have double circular moulding. It contains an early made radiator with embossed floral patterns. The window on the eastern wall has been converted into a shallow closet with louvered doors. The projecting chimney breast on the north wall has a rectangular fireplace with fluted palasters, a plain frieze and a simple mantel shelf. In both rooms, there is a double circular moulding around the doors and a cyma reversa moulding on the base board. The back of the house has been heavily altered. The kitchen has been divided for a bedroom but still retains some of its early fixtures (e.g., sink) and some tongue and groove panelling.

The second floor basically repeats the lay-out of the first floor with a room on either side of the central stairway and a room toward the back (in the western extension). The doorway to the room north of the stairs was changed in 19 from its location near the eastern wall to a more central position. Inside, the ceiling assumes the shape of a gambrel roof with a curvilinear edge on the north side of the room. There are traces of bubbles and wavy patterns in some of the room's window panes. The shaft for the northern flute has been removed also in this room.

The room to the south of the stairway has a repetition of the swelled front with a radiator in its center. The fireplace on the north wall has a plain frieze and a foot-divide mantel shelf. The room's western door leads to the bathroom which contains modern fixtures. The back room has the same feature of a gambrel roof and still retains its original northern wall. In the attic one can see cut nails, curvilinear sawn rafters and perling with some indication of revised materials, i.e., white washed perlins.

Under the southern half of the building, there is a full basement lined with uncoarsed rubble. (The mineral stone near the basement door crumbles easily when touched.) In the north-east corner, there is a massive stone structure (26" by 5') which acts as a chimney support as well as a load bearer for two of the joist supports (running transversely). Part of the same system is a beam that runs longitudinally and appears to be an alteration. The exposed walls of the house show very light framing (5" x 6" sill, 7½" x 2½" joists and 2" x 4" upright studs). There is a mixture of vertically and circular sawn materials. The joist has been vertically sawn and has cut nails in the bracing.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES *built between 1877-1898* BUILDER/ARCHITECT
according to maps

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The cross gable on this building was a feature that typified many of the residential dwellings throughout Towson in the nineteenth century. Its two-story frame construction was a common building style as well, and, thus, acts as a visual document to the type of life style of most of the town's residents. Moreover, this building sits in a very commanding position as a terminus to Baltimore Avenue, one of the last unaltered, late nineteenth century-early twentieth century residential streetscapes in Towson and is a definite component of this district.

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Land Records County Courthouse,
Towson, Maryland

Maps: 1877 G.M. Hopkins Atlas
1898 Bromley Atlas

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 90' x 140'

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Attachment

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Jill Storms/ Student Surveyor

WAYNE L. NIELD, II
HISTORIC TOWSON, INC.

March 1978

ORGANIZATION

Historic Towson, Inc.

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

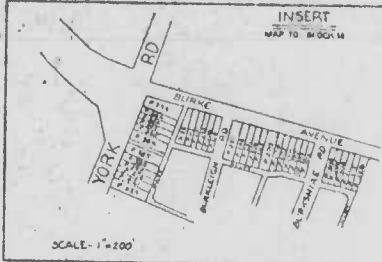
Title Search: Land Records

1710/285	September, 1948
Mary E. Kell and Catherin V. Cremen (heirs to Rev. James O'Neill)	
grant to: Rev. Most (Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore)	
974/213	May 5, 1936
Harry Rites grant to: Rev. James O'Neill	
892/411	April 28, 1932
Mary C. Seipp grant to: Harry Rites	
643/217	March 12, 1927
Roy P. Smith grant to: George Seipp	
643/216	March 12, 1927
George Seipp grant to: Roy P. Smith	
159/117	March 10, 1887
Adam DeBaugh grant to: George Seipp	
106/358	March 27, 1878
Cornelia L. Green grant to: Adam DeBaugh	
96/190	April 7, 1876
Samuel Pinkerton grant to: Cornelia Green	

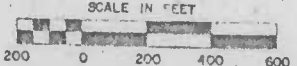
Property Description:

George Seipp House

BA-1398



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MD DEPT OF ASSESS & TAX



TOWSON
SCALE 1" = 200'

DEPT. OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION
TAX MAP DIVISION
TOWSON, MARYLAND
1967

MAP NO.
70A



BH- 1398

Geo. Seipp Hse.
N. E. CORNER

W. NIELD
Sum-78



BA-1398

Geo. Seipp Hse
S.

W. Nield
Sum-78